BACK AGAIN FROM BUFFALO

1,400 HOARSE AND SLEEPY DEMOCRATS IN TOWN AGAIN.

Delegate Oliver Brings a Black Eye—Delegate Mehan Describes his Attempt to Pick Up his Hat at 40 Miles an Hour off Batavia

The 1,400 Democrats who went to the Buffalo Convention have returned. The 300 Irving Hall men arrived in the Erie Railway depot at midnight on Friday. The Hon. Mark Lannigan, one of their delegates, boasted that everybody in Buffalo said that theirs was the most respectable and best-behaved crowd from New York. The 228 shouters who had accompanied the 72 delegates were all hoarse.

The County Democracy train reached the Grand Central at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. The 428 shouters were hoarser than the men who had spent three days cheering for Irving Hall. The tall hats of the members of the Jefferson Club were not so shiny as they were on Tuesday morning, and many of their new tail overcoats were soiled. Counsellor James Oliver exhibited a black eye, and said that the cause of it was Mr. Fatty Grote, who threw a bench at him while he was eating in Albany.

"Tell the truth, Jimmy," one of the Counsellor's clients said. "You know you got it because you objected to paying $5 to get out of a hack at Niagara Falls which you paid fifty cents to get into."

Alderman Tom Carroll denied, as soon as he stepped from the train, that he took the boxes of provisions which belonged to John F. Carroll of Tammany Hall. "That stuff got into Senator Fitzgerald's car," he said "and the Senator used the wines and liquor and delivered the sandwiches to Johnny Carroll."

Mr. Dick Cunningham was much disturbed by the two unfortunate accidents which occurred during the trip. "We would not have lost a man overboard nor killed the farmer at Port Byron," he said, "had not our train been composed of thirteen cars. Those three circumstances are bad omens."

Supervisor Thomas Costigan of the *City Record* at once assured Mr. Cunningham that the number 13 could not bring bad luck in this instance. "The man who fell from the train was not killed," he said, "and the man that we did kill was a Republican."

The 900 Tammany delegates arrived at 2:40 A. M. They were all worn out, and their 528 shouters were so hoarse that they made no effort to cheer their honored leader as he stepped from ex-Coroner Croker's car. Everybody hurried home by the shortest route, the band not even stopping to play "Home Again."

Mr. Lawrence Mehan, the County Democracy delegate from the Eighteenth Assembly district, whose hat fell off as he was coming back on the forty-mile-an-hour special, and who fell off after it, reached town at 6¼ o'clock A. M. and was driven in a cab to his home at 423 East Fortieth street. Mr. Mehan did not get his hat, but came home in a hat lent to him by Mr. Sanford De Wolf, the Batavia farmer, who assisted in righting him when he reached the ground. He says that the reason why he did not recover his hat was that when he had got fairly off the train there were other things to distract his attention, and that at the moment he would not have given a copper for the best hat in New York. The delegates' train was out of sight in a twinkling, and he had to wait for the next train.

Mr. Mehan's hat was a stovepipe hat, new, and glossy. He does not, however, regret its loss as much as he does the destruction of his coat and trousers, which were rendered useless by contact with the sharp stones over which the flying train bowled him. The skin torn from his face, hands, and body will soon grow again, and the tear on his left leg, in which three stitches have been taken, will be healed in a week, the doctor says.

"I had just left the middle car of the train to go to a forward car," Mr. Mehan said, yesterday, as he propped himself up in bed on his right arm, which is less bruised than the other. "I wanted to see a friend who was in the next car. When I got on the platform a gust of wind blew off my hat. The cars were going very fast, and I jumped forward to get my hat a man ran against me, and I went off the car. I landed on the left side of my face, body, and leg, and then rolled over and over. Luckily no bones were broken, and I'll be out in a week. A farmer named De Wolf picked me up and took me to his house, where he washed my face. Then he took me to a doctor at Batavia, who put three stitches in my left leg and put cotton on my face and wrists. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon I took a train bound for New York, and reached home this morning."

"What was the character of the soil on which you struck?"

"As near as I can recollect it was sandy clay. I did not examine it very carefully. I fell down and thinks I went thirty feet high."

"Did you find any difficulty in getting a hat to come home in?"

"Oh, no. Mr. De Wolf readily lent me his hat, and a Mr. Bulger and a Mr. Dougherty, very prominent residents of Syracuse, also offered me hats. They wanted me to stop over in Syracuse for a time, but I thought it was better to come home."

"I wish that you would set things right," Mr. Mehan continued. "Some of the papers give me a wrong name, and some put me down as belonging to Tammany Hall, which I don't. I was not under the influence of liquor. The facts of the case are these: My hat fell off the train, and in trying to get it I went after it."

The big Charity Commissioner, Tom Brennan, the marshal of the Tammany train, said yesterday that the present was the happiest moment of his life. He had taken Tammany to Buffalo and brought her back, and there had been nothing to mar the joy of the trip. "It wasn't our train, it was the County Democracy's train that killed a man near Rochester," he said. "At Utica throngs of citizens came to see Tammany. There were ladies among them. The conductor got a despatch to hold back the train, and I ordered out Grafulla's band. In two seconds everybody was dancing. The lady who could not get lady partners hitched on to men. It was warm work for forty-five minutes. In starting after the stop at Hudson, the forward platform of the parlor car Pearl was detached, and the train broke in two. The Pearl was shifted to the rear of the train, and brought her passengers on all right."

None of the delegations is wholly satisfied with the Convention's work. The County Democrats are disappointed because so much consideration was given to Tammany, and the Tammany men are vexed because the County Democracy was recognized as the regular organization. The Irving Hall Democrats expected to get more than ten delegates in. Some of the Tammany men are in favor of running a Tammany and Irving Hall county ticket, and forcing the County Democracy to run its own ticket. They say that in that way the party in the country could ascertain which organization is the strongest in this city.

The leading Tammany men, however, are in favor of Democratic union. The County Democracy leaders are divided on this question, and some of them think that a combination should be made with independent Democrats against Tammany and Irving Hall.

AN INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

Mr. Sherwin, While on His Wedding Trip, Arrested for Defrauding New York State.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Frank R. Sherwin, owner of one of the largest stock farms in New Mexico, is behind the bars of the county jail. He was arrested day before yesterday at the Tremont House on the strength of a despatch from the District Attorney at Albany saying that Mr. Sherwin was wanted there to answer to six indictments for embezzlement and forgery.

In 1878 Mr. Sherwin was a banker in Albany, and, in conjunction with several other parties, among whom there were State officials, defrauded the State out of $850,000. Sherwin and his confederates were arrested when the defalcation was discovered, but the State failed to make out a clear case, and the prosecution fell through.

Sherwin left at once for New Mexico, and started a stock ranch. New evidence came to the surface, and in the fall of 1881 he was again arrested, but merely placed under bonds to appear when needed. Sherwin went back to his ranch. His sureties concluded to withdraw from the bond. The Pinkerton agency sent out men to shadow him, and they found that he had made arrangements to spend the coming winter in the States. He had married a young wife, and wished to have her visit the East.

They started about two weeks ago, bringing Sherwin's son and daughter by a former marriage, three servants, and a wagon load of trunks. Sherwin did everything in princely style. No questions as to price were asked of any one. The family took a suite of rooms on the parlor floor at the Tremont House, intending to remain there a week before resuming the trip. Sherwin will be taken to Albany tonight and for the third time will face his accusers.

A Suit in which Mr. Blaine is Interested.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—A suit was brought in the Richmond Circuit Court to-day in which the Hon. James G. Blaine is made one of the defendants. Three years ago the James River and Kanawha Canal Company's property and franchises were bought, and the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company organized.

Among the projectors of the enterprise was James G. Blaine. The railroad was built on the towpath, and the stock, which cost about $100 a share, was boomed to $70, when Mr. Blaine and others, it is understood, sold out at that figure and made a handsome sum. The road has not been successful, and the stock is now down to $7 a share, and the company has been placed in the hands of a receiver. G. W. Mitchell and Thomas J. Agee, who bought the suit to-day, were unable to collect a bill of $2,200 due them, because the receiver did not feel authorized to pay. They therefore bring the suit and allege that the company's capital stock of $5,000,000 has never been paid up, but is, in fact, fictitious. The action is intended to make these stockholders among whom is Mr. Blaine, pay up the $5,000,000.

TRAIN ROBBERS PUT TO FLIGHT.

Killing the Engineer and Wounding the Fireman and Express Messenger.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The regular Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé train that left Pueblo, Col., at 2½ P. M. on Friday for the East, known as the "Thunderbolt," reached Coolidge, just this side the Colorado line and 470 miles west of Kansas City, at about 1:45 this morning. After a stop of probably five minutes, it pulled out, but before it had got under headway again it was stopped by a gang of robbers, who attempted to go through the train. They were cowboys, and totally unfit for the work which they had undertaken, as is evidenced by the awkward manner in which they went about it. The robbers probably got on the train at Coolidge according to a prearranged plan. The first sign of their presence was the sudden appearance on the engine of two men, who brought their revolvers to bear on John Hilton, the engineer, and Tom Fodie, the fireman, at the same moment the engineer was ordered to stop the train. He did not comply with the order, but apparently endeavored to grapple with the robbers. The struggle was a brief one. The two robbers fired, and Hilton dropped dead, with one hand grasping the lever. At the same moment the fireman fell, badly wounded. One of the robbers must have stopped the train, for it came to a halt, and, so far as is known, there was no one else on the engine. The men on the engine then made their way back alongside the train and began an assault on the express car, a volley being fired into it, accompanied by the order to open the door. S. S. Peterson, the express messenger, had the right kind of stuff in him. His answer to the order was a shot from his revolver through the side of the car. A battle ensued between the trainmen and the robbers. It was supposed that there were ten or twelve men in the gang, but those who kept cool heads say that there were three only. They evidently started in with desperate determination, but were beaten off, and after the exchange of probably fifty shots the robbers fled. The express messenger was slightly wounded. Conductor Greely, in charge of the train, took charge of the engine and ran the train back to Coolidge, whence news of the attempted robbery was telegraphed to Kansas City and other points. The train was side-tracked to await orders and a new engineer and fireman. These were sent out, and the train continued on its trip. The dead engineer was left at Dodge City, where his family live.

Immediately after the robbery despatches were sent to Topeka, Dodge City, Emporia, Newton, and Las Animas, and special trains, bearing armed posses of men, were started for the scene to capture or kill the robbers. Rumors are in circulation that a large amount of money was in the express car, of which the robbers had information before the attack was made. Mr. R. L. Patch, superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, states that such is not the case. Coolidge, where the train was attacked, is a little station on the Santa Fé Railway 469 miles west of Kansas City, and, aside from the telegraph operator, is almost uninhabited.

DODGE CITY, Sept. 29.—The train was attacked just as Conductor Greely was about to signal to pull out. The engineer, John Hilton, was shot through the heart, and the fireman, George Fadie, through the neck and cheek, by a man who jumped into the cab. Another of the robbers, wearing a large black beard, jumped into the baggage and express car and fired at the baggage master, Conductor Greely, entering, was also fired on by the robber. The express messenger then entered the car and the robber jumped off. Greely was somewhat powder-burned, but uninjured. A third robber failed in his attempt to jump on the car. All then retreated south. The Coroner's inquest on the body of Hilton shows that everybody but Conductor Greely and the express messenger was much frightened, some running under cars and all seeking hiding places. It is supposed the robbers had horses south of the track. Hilton's body was brought here on this morning's train. He leaves a widow and five small children, who live here. Fadie lives here and has a brother an engineer on this road. He may recover. A posse under Assistant Marshal David Mathers left Dodge City at 3 A. M. for Coolidge. A telegram has been received announcing the capture of two men supposed to be the robbers. The authorities are in hot pursuit of the third. This is the second attempted train robbery, and the fourth or fifth killing, during the year at Coolidge Station.

GLEN COVE'S ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Testimony Taken For and Against the Duryea Starch Factory.

Complaint having been made to Gov. Cleveland by a number of the property owners at Sea Cliff against the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company's Works at Glen Cove, on the ground that the refuse running from the works into the creek was detrimental to health, Dr. Harris and Erastus Brooks of the State Board of Health inspected the works yesterday. A public meeting was held afterward at Glen Hall for the purpose of giving all persons interested an opportunity to be heard before the members of the Board. The hall was filled with Glen Cove and Sea Cliff property owners.

Ex-Senator Boyd testified that he owned property at Sea Cliff; that it was only on Friday that he was notified that a meeting was to be held by the State Board at Glen Cove, and that there were a large number of persons who were not aware of it. He had suffered from the nuisance complained of. At times he has been nauseated by the stench. The refuse running from the factory into the creek turned the water black. He had been awakened at night by the nauseous smell. If the nuisance continued the lot owners of Sea Cliff would be obliged to find some other summer resort for their families.

Dr. Losir, a lot owner of Sea Cliff, said he had been annoyed by the stench. The gases turned the bath houses on the shore and the silverware in his house black. A. H. Stuhl, Mr. Quize, E. H. Hadley, Mrs. Richardson, and F. W. Gersenheimer of Sea Cliff gave similar testimony. Mr. Hoyt said he had seen fish going up the creek and floating back dead on top of the water with the outgoing tide. David Minsler, an oysterman of Glen Wood, said that oysters planted in the vicinity of the creek were affected by the refuse. He had lost oysters for three years, and had found the glutinous matter on his oysters and beds. Boats that were painted white, if left in the creek all night, would turn lead color.

Mr. Wright Duryea of the company submitted to the Board a statement signed by over 500 residents of Glen Cove, to the effect that no smell came from the factory. Also a number of affidavits from oystermen owning oyster beds in the near neighborhood of the factory. Not a pint of acid, he said, had ever run into the creek from the factory. The noxious smell and gases complained of came from the mud flats, as he could show the Board by a number of the oldest residents of Glen Cove. Henry Cox, an oysterman, owning a bed of nine acres near the mouth of the creek, showed a basketful of oysters that had been taken from the bed yesterday. His oysters, he said, never were finer, and he had planted in the same bed for twenty years. Other evidence corroborative of Mr. Cox was also given, after which the meeting adjourned. Affidavits from a number of other persons on both sides are to be submitted to the Board before the hearing is closed.

Stanch and Very Comfortable.

The new steamer City of Chicago of the Inman line started yesterday afternoon on her first eastward trip across the ocean, carrying some seventy cabin passengers and a fair cargo. She is believed by the officers of the company to be the strongest vessel belonging to their line. Strength was a greater object than speed in her construction, and nothing was spared for the attainment of that end. She is 430 feet in length, 45 feet beam, has a registered tonnage of 8,000 tons, and possesses accommodations for 150 first cabin, 95 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage passengers. Chas. Connell & Co. at Whitinsville, on the Clyde, were her builders and Thompson & Co. of Glasgow put in her engines, which are of 5,000 horse power. She is rigged as a barken-tine, with a jigger mast, and has two funnels. Her staterooms are larger than those of most ocean steamers. Her saloon, which is of ample size, is far forward and her interior fittings are very handsome, though not conspicuously rich. The smoking room is on the hurricane deck, and the music room, which is fitted up with excellent taste, is on the main deck, and opens so as to make the entire saloon practically a part of it. The piano in the music room is from a Dresden maker. Emil Archerberg, the principal officers of the City of Chicago are, Captain Robt Leitch, First Officer, B Tarleton, Chief Engineer, Wm. Campbell, Purser, John T. Kavanagh, Surgeon, Dr. T. T. Reynolds; Steward, T. Thomson.

Although she is not built for speed, the performances of the new vessel have been at least satisfactory in that regard. She made 15 knots an hour on her trial trip, and effected her first westward passage in 8 days and 20 hours, which, although not brilliant, is still by no means bad considering the newness of her engines. The best day's run was 360 knots. The Rev. Robert Laird Collier was among her passengers yesterday.

California Millionaires.

During the past ten years thirty millionaires, all of whom made their fortunes in California, have been separated by death from their hard or easily earned money. In 1874 died James de Lavegne, leaving $3,000,000, and W. B. Bowen, $2,000,000, found with a bullet in his brain; in 1875, W. C. Ralston, the banker millionaire who drowned himself, and E. C. Croker of Sacramento, $3,500,000; in 1876 T. C. Manson, $1,000,000, and James Lick, several millions, in the hands of the Lick trustees; in 1878 Mark Hopkins, leaving money enough to furnish a dozen millionaires, and Michael Reese, worth several millions; in 1879 R. B. Woodward, proprietor of the gardens at the mission, $2,000,000; in 1880 Edward Martin, liquor dealer, $2,000,000, and Henry E. Robinson, $2,000,000, who bequeathed $40,000 to the town of San Francisco, which does not even get, and T. Mora Moss, $1,500,000; in 1881 William Meek, $1,000,000, Andrew J. Pope, $1,000,000, Louis Strauss, $1,000,000, and William Sadle in $1,000,000; in 1882 Theodore Le Roy, $1,500,000, and an unknown will; H. M. Newhall, $1,000,000; Daniel Murphy, the wealthy San Joaquin several millions, and Daniel Cook, $2,000,000; in the current year D. J. Tait, $1,500,000; Hugh J. Glen, the farmer King, $1,000,000 shot by an assassin; H. B. Tichenor, $1,000,000, and Thomas J. Bly the, $5,000,000, with half a dozen widows to claim it.

THE ROSE AMBLER VERDICT.

A FINDING THAT DISAPPOINTED THE CORONER AND THE DETECTIVES.

Decided that the Girl was Choked to Death by Some Person Unknown to the Jury, but Suspicion Points to William Lewis.

STRATFORD, Sept. 29.—A verdict has been rendered in the Rose Ambler murder case that is heartily condemned by every man in Fairfield county, except William Lewis and the jurymen who signed it. It was made public late this afternoon, and it reads as follows:

That the said Rose Clark Ambler came to her death by being choked to death by some person or persons to the jury unknown; but from William Lewis's relations with her in the past, from his testimony, from his conduct since her death, and from other evidence, we think suspicion points toward him.

This verdict is signed by Stephen D. Smith, William Nash, Robert L. Clarkson, Lemuel J. Beardsley, William H. Curtis, and C. B. Curtis.

The jury had been in session from 10 o'clock this morning, and had heard the testimony of Burr Crosier, who stuck closer than was expected to the story which he told to the detectives and the reporters. Crosier had made diagrams of the tracks found on the Longbrook road the morning Rose's body was discovered, and a few days ago he made a model of the style of the shoe which made the tracks. This morning, with a detective, he compared the model with the shoes on Lewis's horse, and found them to correspond exactly.

After that Coroner Holt addressed the jury. He asked them to remember that no one had seen Rose leave Lewis's house on that fatal Sunday night. The evidence of Dr. White had shown that the crime was done by a white man, and there were suspicious circumstances surrounding William Lewis which might be weighed carefully. Dr. White found blood corpuscles on his lap robe. It might have been human blood or the blood of two other animals, but the Doctor says that it was not blood from neat cattle, and consequently could not come from the stains from meat, as testified to by Mrs. Lewis. There was not much blood spilled in this murder, because no artery was severed. This blood came from bruises. Lewis's employer, Mr. Peck, says that Lewis told him that men were following his girl home, and he was fearful that violence would be done her. The footprints he says he saw and the remarks he made that he would follow the girl home some night and see who it was that followed her should also be carefully considered. The jury were particularly requested to remember the testimony of Norman Ambler, the divorced husband of the murdered girl, who testified in detail of the relationship existing between his wife and Lewis, the testimony of Powell about Lewis telling him that he intended to rent the house he was building, and the testimony of the grocer, Durand. If they found that Lewis told him of the murder in Birmingham before it was discovered in Stratford, then they could find that he had a guilty knowledge of the crime. Take the words that Mr. Durand testified Lewis said. My girl was murdered last night." Mr. Durand says that he cannot tell whether it was Monday or Tuesday that Lewis told him this, but he swears that Lewis used the words "last night." The jury should remember that the body was found on Monday morning. Of the testimony of Charles Mallory, who swore that he met a carriage on the night of the murder, which he knew to be Lewis's, and in which was a man whom he thought to be Lewis, the Coroner said: "We are to say whether Mr. Mallory speaks the truth. If he does, his testimony is the most important of any that has been given. If you find that Mr. Mallory testified truthfully, you will have little difficulty. It seems to me, in coming to a verdict that this crime was committed in a carriage. If you do not find his testimony true, you will have to rely wholly on circumstantial evidence. In taking his story into consideration, you are to remember about the condition of the clothing of the dead girl. You will remember that while her parasol was wet, her garments were dry. If his story is true it accounts for the dryness of her clothing. Mallory's testimony is worthy of serious consideration whether true or false. You are to consider whether the road described by Mallory is not just such a road as a man would select to commit the crime, instead of going on to the main road. You must remember that if you find Lewis connected with this affair it is a criminal connection. There can be no half-way work about it. It is one thing or the other."

In the face of this address, it was generally expected that the jury would hold Lewis directly responsible, and when the verdict was announced, the countenances of Coroner Holt and the detectives showed the chagrin which they felt. Mr. Holt went at once to Bridgeport to consult with State's Attorney Fessenden. He said that he would make no arrests until he and Mr. Fessenden had had a consultation. Up to a late hour to-night Lewis had not been arrested, but Detective Wood is reported to be shadowing him.

Lewis took the news coolly. "Well," said he "if they want to arrest me they can. I believe I'd rather be tried by the higher Court than to have the thing left in this way." His voice was shaky, however, as he spoke. His family feel the blow keenly.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 29.—Coroner Ballman decides, in the case of the man found drowned in the Housatonic River yesterday, that it was accidental drowning, and that he considers an inquest unnecessary. There were no marks on the body indicating foul play, as has been reported.

"PLENTY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES."

The Long Hours of Work Said to be Exacted of Girls in a Trenton Mill.

TRENTON, Sept. 29. It is alleged here that nearly 200 girls, from 14 to 20 years old, employed in Samuel K. Wilson's Orleans Woollen Mills in this city, have to go to work at a quarter of 7 o'clock in the morning and work until noon, when they have three-quarters of an hour for dinner, which is too short a time to allow more than a few of them to go to their homes for a meal, and that then they have to work from a quarter of 1 until 8 o'clock in the evening with only five minutes' rest. This occurs at 6 o'clock, when the other employees quit work and the engines have to be stopped for a few minutes. They have to work these hours five days in a week, being dismissed two hours earlier on Saturdays. They are paid at the rate of one day's wages per week for the overtime. Their pay varies from $3 to $7 per week.

A few days ago seven or eight of the girls declared that they were unable to do the overwork, and they were discharged. After several days of idleness they were taken back upon consenting to do the overwork. The mill officers say that there is no prospect that the hours of work will be reduced before next spring, and add that there are plenty of girls who will be glad to take the places of any who cannot or will not do the overwork.

Missionaries Off for Burmah.

Seven missionaries sailed yesterday by the Circassia for Glasgow, there to take another steamer for Rangoon, Burmah. The party comprised the Rev. A. T. Rose and wife, going to resume their labors at Rangoon, where they have been employed in making proselytes for the past thirty years, the Rev. Dr. Jameson and wife, who go back to Bassein, where they have been for four teen years, Miss A. R. Gage, who has been for seventeen years a missionary at Rangoon, and returns to the same field of labor, Miss K. E. Kane, who has a record of twelve years' service at Thongzia, and Miss L. A. Hardin of Nebraska, who is entering upon missionary life, and will be employed at Bassein. A large number of members of the Baptist denomination to which these missionaries belong, particularly of the Berean Baptist Church, went aboard the steamer, just before her hour of sailing, to bid their friends farewell. It was reported that the missionaries would be accompanied, on their return to Burmah, by Dr. Mratt Kyaw, a native, who has been converted to Christianity, and has been studying medicine in this country. He did not go, but will return a couple of years later. Rev. Mr. Rose says that members of their party have been enjoying a two years' vacation in this country, as some recompense for their long previous exile, but now go back with renewed confidence and strength to resume their labors.

Winners at Creedmoor.

The fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association came to an end at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. None of the continuous matches which have been shot will be decided until the latter part of the week, the entries in each numbering several hundred.

The Wimbledon Cup match, open to all citizens of the United States, distance 1,000 yards, each competitor to have thirty shots, was won by Mr. H. T. Rockwell by a score of 153 out of a possible 150.

For the purpose of settling the relative merits of the the military and the sporting rifle, Secretary Seabury presented a trophy. The military rifles received five points at each of the three ranges. The sharpshooters said that this was too great an advantage, but they were unanimously disappointed, for all of the top scores were made by the sporting rifles. The winners were W. Sayler, 102; F. Partie, 102; L. Geiger, 101; H. S. Quackenbush, 101. The distances shot were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and the above scores were made out of a possible 105.

The Institute Fair.

The American Institute building is rapidly filling up with exhibits for the fair. In the annex and at the far end of the building machinery is being put in position, and that which is already in its place is being tried and adjusted to be in readiness for the opening on Wednesday afternoon. The opening address is to be delivered by Mayor Edson. Centennial Hall, the residence of the late Mrs. Gibbonsey, on Remsen street, who is a witness in the suit of Mr. Eli Johnson against Mr. Higley for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Mary G. Johnson, has been unlocked for some days, and the police have been informed of his disappearance.

Alderman Smith for Mayor of Newark.

The Democrats of Newark held their City Convention yesterday afternoon, and nominated Alderman James Smith of the Second ward for Mayor, and Henry A. Haussling for Tax Commissioner. Mr. Smith is a young man, and first entered the Common Council last January. He received in the Convention 102 votes to 28 for Joseph Hayes.

GORRINGE'S FIRST SHIP.

A Vessel Built in his Shipyard Launched on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29. Ex-Commander Gorringe launched his first ship to-day from the yard of the American Shipbuilding Company in the presence of three thousand spectators. At 12 o'clock fifty workmen knocked out the blocks and props, and the T. F. Oakes glided down the ways and floated gracefully upon the Delaware. As the prow touched the water Miss Grace Oakes, eldest daughter of Vice-President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, broke a bottle of champagne upon the deck, and christened the vessel in honor of her father.

The new ship is owned by William H. Starbuck of New York, and will be used in the Pacific freight trade, plying between New York and Portland, Or. She is an iron sailing vessel of 1,800 tons register, 3,200 tons carrying capacity, and 22 feet draught. Her length is 284 feet over all, and her beam amidships 42 feet. She will carry 26,000 square feet of sail.

A special train brought to the yard a large number of New York guests. After the launch a collation was served in the company's office. Mr. Gorringe said to a reporter: "We have nine vessels now upon the ways, and contracts have been signed for eleven more. There has never been so great a demand for stanch steel and iron vessels as there is at present, and we are getting our share of the work."

Finding Out Nothing About Kattrine's Death.

A middle-aged German called at the Morgue yesterday and identified the body of the man found at the foot of the elevated railroad station stairs at 127th street and Second avenue on Friday night. He said that the man was Frederick Kattrine, and that he had worked as a waiter in Jones's Wood in the summer. He did not tell where Kattrine lived, but merely directed that the body should be given to an undertaker. Coroner Kennedy, who had just got back from Buffalo, took it to his shop. Death had been caused by fracture of the skull.

The Harlem police reported to Coroner Kennedy that they had failed to find any evidence to show that there had been a quarrel on the station before Kattrine fell. There were finished to believe the story told by station Agent Henry S. Simms that Kattrine was drunk, that a ticket was refused him, and that, in descending the stairs, he must have taken a wrong turn, and, in the dark, missed half a dozen steps. They have not found the woman who saw him fall.

No one called at the police station to claim the silver watch, the money, and the blank marriage certificate found in Kattrine's pockets. A reporter for The Sun learned that Kattrine was at work on Thursday night and Friday night at Pfeifer's Pavilion in the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery. Then he received his week's pay and went to his home at 293 East Third street. On Saturday night he was seen by friends on Second avenue, near Ninth street, and he was then, it is said, sober. He was unmarried.

A Witness for Eli Johnson Missing.

In the absolute divorce suit of Mary C. Johnson against Eli Johnson, the temperance advocate, Justice Reynolds, in Brooklyn, granted yesterday an order requiring the case to be tried before a jury, and set down the trial for Oct. 17.

Chester Cunningham, aged 14, a colored waiter in the residence of the late Mrs. Gibbonsey, on Remsen street, who is a witness in the suit of Mr. Eli Johnson against Mr. Higley for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Mary G. Johnson, has been missing for some days, and the police have been informed of his disappearance.

Monsignor Capel in Brooklyn.

Monsignor Capel will lecture in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Wednesday on "Conversions and Converters" on the invitation of the Columbian Club. It is said that he will not speak directly in refutation of the attack made upon him by the Rev. Dr. Fulton, but that indirectly he will undertake to show that it was unjust and unfounded.

GOV. BUTLER'S PLAIN TALK.

A Rather Caustic Letter to Ex-Gov. "Honest Tom Talbot."

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Some time ago Gov. Butler sent a note to Henry B. Wheelwright, a member of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and Superintendent of Indoor Poor, requesting him to transmit to the Governor certain books and vouchers of his department. On Wednesday last ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, Chairman of the Board, published a letter, signed by himself and addressed to the Governor, refusing to allow the documents to be transmitted, and denying the right of the Governor to call for them, and also objecting to what he termed an ex-parte examination. To-night Gov. Butler's reply was made public. He says that "the constitution requires that all public Boards shall, once in three months, and at other times when requested by the Governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, and provisions, and of all other property whatever under their care respectively. He claims that the accounts of the expenditure of the public moneys of the Commonwealth to be properly, and that the purpose of the provision quoted is that the Governor may examine and audit them. He says that Mr. Wheelwright promised to send all the books, and gave no reason why they should not be continued, and continues:

You evidently know me, because I must assume that you would not have taken the trouble to have written this long letter and to put yourself in opposition to the witness of the Chief Executive Magistrate without a reason. If the accounts of the money that has been disbursed have been honestly kept, what objection is there to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who has the auditing of those accounts, having the books placed in his hands? If they are not honest accounts I can understand why Honest Tom Talbot should desire to hold them back. This is no new action of the agents of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. Thomas March, Jr., kept back the account of the dead, when the Governor wanted to see it, and keeps it still. Tewksbury is the next town to Billerica, and perhaps this disease is infectious, because his father's bondsman (Talbot) takes the same course in withholding the books of public executive business from the Chief Executive. If this is your opinion and always has been of the power of the Executive, I can understand why no more of the abuses that existed during former administration of the Executive office were remedied or discovered.

Gov. Butler adds that the people of the Commonwealth will see no reason why their Chief Magistrate should not have access to the books of his subordinates, compares the withholding of them to the criminal concealment of assets by a bankrupt, says that it is a fact that there has been no meeting of the Board since his letter to Wheelwright, claims that therefore Talbot is acting without authority from the Board, and appeals to the Board itself. He closes as follows:

If the assertion in your letter I will take such other remedy as I am advised. Still, I am bound to admit that you will have carried your point in part, because that other remedy cannot be effectively applied until after election, and the Legislature adjourns, which I now have some knowledge will thus be kept from the people during the present year, and thus hinder them from passing judgment upon your work in this election. For any event I congratulate you upon the success of your device.

DENOUNCING THE OPERA.

Cambridge Clergymen Scandalized by One of the Features of a Lecture Course.

BOSTON, Sept. 29. There is quite a stir over the action of the prominent clergymen of Cambridge in regard to a proposed course of lectures in Union Hall. The Rev. George Chadbourne of the Harvard Methodist Church alluded in his last sermon to the fact that the opera "The Musketeers" was to be performed in the Union course. He said that in company with Mr. Leavitt of the Pilgrim Congregational Church and the Rev. W. T. Chase of the First Baptist Church he called upon the managers of the course, who declined to remove the opera from their programme. The public were appealed to the by reverend gentlemen from their pulpits and advised not to patronize an entertainment tinctured with the least color of the theatre. The Rev. Mr. Chadbourne went so far as to tell one of his deacons, Mr. G. W. Fuller, who was engaged as ticket taker for the course, that both of them could not remain in the same church if Mr. Fuller persisted in having anything to do with the course. Mr. Fuller did persist, and awaits the results. The Rev. W. T. Chase threatened never to recognize socially a parishioner who went to the opera. The Rev. George K. Leavitt in open Pilgrim Church intimated in his sermon on "All who saw the opera would be sent into a fire consuming pit in which all who do not believe will be burned to a crisp, there not being sufficient left as food for worms."

The effect of the whole matter has been to stir up dissensions in the churches, which may result seriously for the parishes concerned.

THE ISSUE IN OHIO.

Fierce Struggle Between the Saloon and Temperance Interests.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29. Never in the history of Ohio has there been such a fierce war between the temperance and liquor elements as at present. Many thousands of dollars have been spent by both sides. The State headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are located in this city. Tons of printed matter—printed in four languages are sent from here all over the State. The women will work personally at the polls, and 5,000 silk badges will be worn on election day by workers for Judge Okey and amendment. Men with temperance banners will parade every town in the State. Mrs. Woodbridge, who is at the head of the temperance movement, said to-day:

We do not work with any political party, not even the Prohibitionists. What we want to do is to defeat the second amendment. The ladies will work at the polls on election day from morning till night for total prohibition. We are confident of victory."

On the other hand, the Liquor League are working hard to defeat the temperance movement. Millions of circulars are being issued. One of these circulars, issued to-day, says:

CITIZENS OF OHIO: By voting for the second amendment you commit a crime against yourselves and your fellow beings.

Pitcous but Untrue.

A sad-eyed boy of 10 was found wandering in the streets in the lower part of the city on Thursday by a policeman who was filled with pity when he heard the story the child told. The little fellow, who called himself Frederick Worst, said that he had been motherless a year, and that his father died a fortnight ago, leaving him destitute. He was obliged to leave his home at 42 Wall street, Newark, and take refuge with Edward Egan, a kind-hearted man living in the neighborhood. The shoemaker, however, was too poor to support the boy, and on Wednesday was forced to tell him that he must shift for himself. Frederick came to this city, hoping to get work. When found by the policeman he was exhausted and hungry.

The boy was taken to the Police Central office and sent into the care of Matron Webb, who was quite as almost in tears when he repeated his story to her. Yesterday E. F. Kleonut of Newark claimed the boy as his runaway son, and declared his story false fiction.

Five Young Women, All Told, Try Columbia.

The examination of four young women who applied to be admitted to the course provided for women by Columbia College was completed yesterday. Two were finally examined on Friday, and two, who were teachers and not at liberty on any other day, were examined yesterday. The examinations yesterday were in ancient geography and history, modern geography and history, English grammar and composition, French, German, and Spanish. One young lady also applied with a certificate from the Harvard Annex, which passes her over the examination. Whether the other applicants have passed or not will be made known on Monday. If they pass they may pursue a four years' course prescribed by the college, and similar to the regular curriculum.

O'Donnell to be Defended Vigorously

"A vigorous defence of Mr. O'Donnell will be made," said Austin Ford at the office of the *Irish World* yesterday. "Gen. Pryor and Judge Fullerton, whom we have retained here as counsel for O'Donnell, are in active correspondence through us with O'Donnell's counsel in London. The trial will take place on October 15. It was expected to get a longer postponement. Mr. O'Donnell complained very bitterly of his treatment by the British Government. His counsel have obtained a number of affidavits from residents of Cape Town, from some of the most respectable citizens of south Africa, and from passengers who were with him on the voyage out. Mr. O'Donnell will bear out the circumstances of the killing and tell very strongly in Mr. O'Donnell's favor."

Safe Burglars in Southampton.

The large store of Herrick & Terry of Southampton, Long Island, in which are the Post Office and the Telegraph Office of the village, was found yesterday morning to have been entered during the night by burglars. They drilled a hole in a large safe near the door and blew off the door. They carried away several hundred dollars in cash and postage stamps, together with checks, notes and bonds, valued by the firm at several hundred dollars more. They also carried away 400 or 500 worth of silk and cloth goods from the store. It is said they escaped eastward toward Sag Harbor on a hand car on the railroad, and probably transferred their plunder to a yacht.

Off to See the World.

Henry Meyer, 15 years old, of 158 Seventh street, who worked with his father in a Jefferson street cigar factory, gave his week's wages to his mother last night on his return from the shop. He then went out with other chaffing the Fall Festival. An hour afterward his mother received a note from him in which he bade her good bye. In it he said that he had made up his mind to see the world, and asked her not to worry about him, as he was able to take care of himself. The boy was bright, and had always been dutiful.

Time at Last Sets All Things Even.

One colored and one white boy stood before Justice Gardner, in Jefferson Market, yesterday, charged with playing ball in the street. The Justice said: "With in the last year sixteen panes of glass have been broken in my house by ball players. A woman was struck in the head by a ball and tainted on my stoop. I am a victim of base ball. You are now my victims. I fine each of you $5."

LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S ORDERS.

Not Told to Land Stores on Littleton Island—Greely's Chances.

The United States steamer Yantic arrived in port from St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday noon. She had on board Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Surgeon J. S. Harrison, eight enlisted men, and Rover, a large Newfoundland dog, all from the wreck of the Greely relief steamer Proteus. Dr. Harrison still limps a little, but the rest of the party, as well as the crew of the Yantic, are in excellent health.

Lieut. Garlington, when asked why he did not land on Littleton Island and prepare quarters for Lieut. Greely, said:

"My orders were all published before I left the United States. I don't know what is meant by the supplemental orders. I understand the Signal Service Department asserts that some such